the redemption of a loan made to China by the Banca Italiana per la Cina. In some instances the returned portions were to be allocated to educating Chinese—with the assumption, either tacit or expressed, that the education would be of the type calculated to spread the culture of the remitting power. Parts of the funds, too, were to be assigned to the construction of works of public utility, such as railways, with the provision that the materials used should be purchased in the remitting country. It must be added, however, that China willingly entered upon these arrangements and bent the administration of most of them to its own ends. The continuation of the allocation of so large a part of the customs revenues to the "indemnity services," moreover, helped to preserve the unity of the Customs Administration in the face of perils of disintegration.

Rather noteworthy progress was made by the Chinese in regaining control of the portions of their cities administered by aliens. The German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin and the Austro-Hungarian concession at Tientsin were restored to China as a result of the World War. The Russian concessions fell into ner hands some time after the collapse of the Czarist regime. Persistent pressure, by boycott, agitation, and force, brought about increased Chinese participation in some more and the return of still others. This pressure first became spectacular after an incident on May 30th, 1925. A strike in Shanghai led to a demonstration in the International Settlement by students and other sympathizers with the workers. The police arrested some of the agitators and in the disturbances which ensued, goaded to desperate self-defense by the attacks of Communists who wished to

provoke them to violence, fired into the crowd. Resentment against foreign privileges under the "unequal treaties"—as the Chinese called them—was already acute and the shooting of May 30th precipitated an anti-foreign, and especially an anti-British explosion. The direction of the agitation against the British seems to have been the deliberate policy of certain left-wing Communist elements. A boycott was organized which lasted for months and cost British merchants millions of dollars. On June 23d, 1925, an armed clash occurred between the Chinese and the defenders of Shameen, the foreign settlement in Canton. In August and September, 1926, a fight between British and